

OKLAHOMA HITS AT WASHINGTON

Passes Resolution Forbidding Sale of Liquor Here.

SLY DAB AT RETALIATION

Reply to Arguments in Congress Proposing to Restrict Dispensing of Intoxicants in New State.

The debates in the Senate and House on the subject of restricting the sale of liquor in the Territories it was proposed to transform into States were not taken altogether kindly part by some of the people in those distant parts.

Many of them thought Congress had no right to impose restrictions on the sovereignty of a newly-admitted State that would not apply to other States. Some of them, though, found a chance for a laugh, and availed themselves of it promptly. Of this fact, Delegate McGuire of Oklahoma has been apprised after a rather unique fashion.

Oklahoma Acts.

He received a communication from the clerk of the Oklahoma Territorial Assembly, inclosing a copy of a resolution that had been solemnly enacted by that body.

The resolution is entitled an act to prevent the manufacture, introduction, or sale of malt or vicious liquors in the District of Columbia, and reads as follows:

"Be it enacted by the Eighth Legislature of the Territory of Oklahoma:

"Section 1. That inasmuch as the Indians of Oklahoma and Indian Territory have been accustomed to visit the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, from year to year, and have been subjected to the evils of intoxicating liquors therein,

"Therefore, be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Oklahoma, That hereafter the manufacture, introduction, sale, or disposition of any malt, spirituous, or vinous liquors be prohibited for such an offense as violation of a similar character would now be punished under the Federal laws now governing the Indian Territory.

"Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and approval."

Right to Issue Licenses.

"Sec. 2. For the purpose of enforcing the provisions as set forth in section 1 of this act, and preventing the violation thereof, the right to issue license to manufacture, introduce, sell, or in any way dispose of any malt, vinous, or spirituous liquors within the District of Columbia is by this act denied any city or county within said District or the United States Government or any other Commonwealth until after the expiration of the time set forth in section 1 of this act.

"Sec. 3. Any person or firm, either for themselves or acting as the agent of any other person, firm, or corporation, who shall sell, offer for sale, give away, or have in his possession, any malt, vinous, or spirituous liquors within the District of Columbia shall be guilty of a felony and punished for such an offense as violation of a similar character would now be punished under the Federal laws now governing the Indian Territory.

"Sec. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and approval."

NO JOINT COMMISSION ON RATE LEGISLATION

Resolution Introduced by Senator Dooliver Is Pigeonholed—Committee Has Scheme.

Railroad rate legislation had another brief period of consideration in the Senate today, when Mr. Dooliver, a member of the Interstate Commerce Committee, introduced a resolution providing for the appointment of a joint commission of the Senate and House, not limited to the Senate and House Interstate Commerce or House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committees, to consider during the summer recess of Congress the whole subject of rate legislation.

That is all the progress the resolution made in the Senate. Mr. Keen of New Jersey, also a member of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, moved that the resolution be referred to that committee and it was so ordered by the Chair.

Hard to Learn Facts.

Mr. Culberson called for the reading of the resolution, but was informed that it had already been referred to a committee. He next asked that the title be read. To this the Chair replied that the matter sent to the desk did not show any title.

Still persisting, the Texas Senator asked that the purport of the resolution be stated, as members on the Democratic side had not heard its first reading. The Chair announced that objection having been made to the reading of the resolution and it having been referred to a committee, this could not be done.

Thereupon Mr. Culberson inquired of Mr. Dooliver as to the contents of the resolution, and the latter briefly summarized it.

Pigeonholed for Good.

The reference of the resolution to the Interstate Commerce Committee, of course pigeonholes the resolution, as it will not be reported out of the committee by Senators opposing it.

The committee plan is to have the committee itself, during the recess, meet wherever it decides, hear such witnesses as it desires, print their testimony and send it at once to Senators and Members. Under the terms of that resolution the subject of rates remains in the hands of Chairman Elkins, Mr. Keen, Mr. Foraker and other advocates of conservative action, as opposed to Senators Culberson, Newlands and others, who would prefer some immediate action along rather radical lines, rather than having the discussions drawn out over a period of six months and more.

Heavy Travel to Florida.

The Pennsylvania Railroad personally conducted the New York to Florida train which arrived in Washington yesterday in two sections at 2:30 and 3:30 p. m., and left over the Southern Railway at 3:30 p. m. and 3:45 p. m., respectively, for Jacksonville. Each section was composed of four sleepers, one dining car and one baggage car, the Pullmans and diners being of the most up-to-date style. These trains carried 151 passengers, who, upon arrival at Jacksonville, will scatter all over Florida, the majority continuing to Palm Beach and Miami, and some few to Nassau and Havana. These trains have provided every possible comfort for passengers en route.

Senate Passes Bill To Protect Motormen

Pou Measure Called Up Just Before Recess, Amended, and Enacted—Must Now Go to House for Concurrence.

Vestibules for the motormen of all street cars in the District of Columbia are one step nearer realization now in consequence of the passage by the Senate last evening of the House bill 13094, known as the Pou bill, for the relief of street car motormen.

This important bit of legislation, in the securing of which from Congress The Times has interested itself in behalf of the motormen of Washington, came near falling by the wayside in the rush of other business.

It was just before the recess which had been determined upon, to last from 6 to 8 o'clock, and Chairman Gallinger of the District Committee had been occupying some time with other District legislation which had passed the House. Mr. Keen of New Jersey desired an executive session before the recess became effective, but, on Chairman Gallinger's urgent request, this motion was withheld until the car vestibule bill could be taken up, amended, and passed.

Report From Committee.

Mr. Simmons of North Carolina presented a favorable report from the District Committee. The bill was then amended so as to read as follows, and passed.

"That every person or corporation operating street cars in the District of Columbia shall provide each of the same with a glass vestibule, surrounding, as nearly as possible, the place where the motorman operating said car stands, so that said motorman shall be protected from inclement weather.

"That every person or corporation who or which shall violate the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not less than \$100 nor more than \$500 for each and every day any street car is operated not provided with the vestibule required by this act: Provided, however, that the requirements of this act shall not apply to cars operated from

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the first day of April to the 1st day of November of each and every year.

"That this act shall take effect from and after the 30th day of November, A. D. 1932.

Must Be Concurred in.

The bill must now go back to the House for concurrence, so that the vestibule movement has not yet been crowned with final success. However, as each house showed clearly its attitude in favor of requiring proper protection for the motormen, it is hoped by friends of the bill that with due vigilance on the part of its supporters all legislative snags will be avoided and the bill be sent to the White House for the President's signature.

Other District Bills.

Chairman Gallinger also called up and the Senate passed the following other local bills:

House bill 18725 supplemental to the act incorporating Columbian College.

House bill 17109, defining the limits of square 1131.

House bill 18539 amending the District code.

House bill 16989, amending section 602 of the District code.

House bill 15970, amending section 1141 of the District code.

House bill 14423, for the extension of T street.

House bill 16187 for the extension of Nineteenth street from Woodley road to Baltimore street northwest.

House bill 16917, for condemning land necessary for joining Kalorama avenue and Prescott place.

House bill 15883 for the extension of Rittenhouse street.

Two Bills Fail.

Two bills which were called up by Chairman Gallinger went back to the calendar because of objections. Mr. Elkins objected to House bill 18000 for the extension of W street northwest and Mr. Stewart to House bill 14762, to change the name of the East Washington Heights Traction Company.

Sore Dissension Among Sons of the Revolution

Three Officers Have Resigned—Washington Birthday Celebration of Which President Knew Nothing.

The Society of the Sons of the Revolution in the District of Columbia is a divided house.

One faction in the organization is at bitter odds with another.

The president, vice president, and secretary resigned their offices two weeks ago, and, if advance predictions count for aught, the meeting, which is to be held tonight in the lecture hall of the George Washington University, will be a stormy one.

The ostensible purpose of the session is to cement the almost disrupted society into a perfect whole once more and bring back the faction, who, though not severing relations by actual word of mouth, yet remain apart from meeting after meeting.

Probably the most startling evidence of this disaffection within the ranks occurred on Washington's Birthday. Regularly, year after year, as the 22d day of February rolls round, the Sons of the Revolution have held a grand celebration of the natal day of the Father of His Country.

The celebration took place on the appointed day this year just a week ago, but there was a hitch somewhere. The president of the society did not preside; the chaplain did not pronounce the invocation, and, unless hidden among the audience, it may be safely said that only three members of the society were present as representing the organization.

The dissatisfaction, as one veteran member expressed it this morning, has been growing for months past. Five years ago it was first evidenced, and slowly but surely the cumulative dis-

content waxed huger and more huge until two weeks ago.

Then, on February 15, President F. P. B. Sands, Vice President F. W. Huldekoper, and Secretary Dr. Marcus Benjamini, handed their resignations from office to Treasurer B. B. Wilson, next ranking officer.

It was hinted, too, that the latter remained in office only because, as custodian of the funds of the organization, he could not resign.

The reason assigned for the sudden radical action of the retiring trio was that certain members were trying to dictate the policy of the society without regard for the wishes of others, who by right of membership, were entitled to equal voice in the proceedings. Affairs reached such a stage early last month that the officers named thought the only way to prevent an open rupture was to step out.

At least one of the three has declared his intention not to return to the fold in the capacity to which he was elected three months ago.

Referring to the celebration of February 22, President Sands said last evening that he was neither informed of the preparations for the gathering in Columbia Theater, nor invited to participate.

The first he knew of it was twenty minutes after his resignation went in, when he received a telephone message from a daughter of the Revolution asking for tickets.

J. R. Dahlstrom acted as president at the Washington's Birthday celebration; Barry Bulkley, a member of the executive committee, participated in the exercises, while Charles H. Campbell, registrar of the society, was the only other member who occupied a place on the platform.

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Sells in China
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and has a larger sale in the United States than the combined sales of all other cold and grip cures.

Laxative Bromo Quinine
the first and original cold tablet, which has won a world-wide reputation to CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY. It has proven the best known remedy for grip. Call for the full name

Laxative Bromo Quinine
See that the box bears this signature *E. W. Brown*

INAUGURATION INCIDENTS

CAME FROM MISSOURI
AND KNEW ABOUT PRICES

He was a weary looking old man and was standing in front of a hotel on Pennsylvania avenue, glancing mournfully up and down the street. He wore a rusty suit of black and an open standing collar. He was carrying an old valise in his hand. He had just come out of the hotel, after inquiring the price of a room, and was wondering where he would go next. The prices at all the hotels seemed so high.

A capper for the hotel stood by and jested at him with some hotel guests. "If he just had an old umbrella and a carpet sack he might be the original 'Rube,'" he said. "He ought to know the prices are all right. I wonder where the ignorant old guy comes from any way. I believe I'll see."

The capper walked over to the old man, who turned to him in a friendly way and began to tell him his troubles. "Prices is raised," he said. "I come here to see that hustler Teddy Roosevelt become President, but I'm hungry, and I'm goin' to pay these here prices."

"See here," said the capper, "you ought to know that you can't do better than this on an inaugural week. Where did you come from, any way?"

"Gosh a-mighty," said the old man, "don't you think I know about prices too? Where did I come from? I'm from Missouri."

YOUNG NEGROES ANXIOUS ABOUT PENNSYLVANIA TROOPS

The advent of the 2,500 members of the Pennsylvania National Guard, who will arrive in Washington on the night of March 3, is looked forward to with mixed feelings by the youthful negro population of the city. They want to see the Pennsylvania troops, and yet they have distinct recollections, many of them, of certain pranks that the men from the Keystone State are in the habit of indulging in.

Tossing in blankets, riding on rails, and general rough handling are in the regular line of treatment the Pennsylvania troops usually hand out to the small negroes when not engaged in parading up and down Pennsylvania avenue.

The most harmless and at the same time the most amusing joke in the Pennsylvania's repertoire is the fake cannon cracker trick. Waiting until he sees a small bootblack down on his knees shining a man's shoes, the soldier shies a big cannon cracker in front of him. The boy jumps forty feet, upsetting his blacking box and, frequently, his customer as well.

When he takes a second look he finds that the soldier has picked up the supposed cannon cracker, which is only a piece of wood wrapped tightly in red paper, and has gone in search of another victim.

SEEKING BALL TICKETS AT LESS THAN FIVE DOLLARS

Visitors to the various inaugural committees are growing in numbers daily, now that inauguration day is almost at hand, and the chairmen have their hands full from morning till night answering all manner of foolish questions.

The most eager callers are those who are anxious to get seats in the reviewing stands or free tickets to the ball.

"Is this where we get tickets to the

inaugural ball?" asked a diffident little woman of Secretary Frank H. Hitchcock yesterday, as he sat at his desk in the headquarters at the New Willard.

"No," said Mr. Hitchcock, politely. "You can get them at the hotel office or almost anywhere else in town but here."

"But I did try at one place and they wanted to charge me \$5 apiece for tickets, and I thought if I came to headquarters I could get them cheaper."

She was much chagrined when she found that the price was the same all over town.

"Very few people are free from some form of indigestion, and scarcely two will have the same symptoms."

Some suffer most directly after eating, bloating from gas in stomach and bowels, others have heartburn or sour stomach, still others have palpitation of heart, headaches, sleeplessness, pains in chest and under shoulder blades, some have extreme nervousness, as in nervous dyspepsia.

But whatever the symptoms may be, the cause in all cases of indigestion is the same, that is the stomach for some reason fails to properly and promptly digest what is eaten.

This is the whole story of stomach troubles in a nutshell. The stomach must have rest and assistance, and Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets give it both by supplying those natural digestives which every weak stomach lacks, owing to the failure of the gastric glands in the stomach to secrete sufficient acid and pepsin to thoroughly digest and assimilate the food eaten.

One grain of the active principle in Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will digest 3,000 grains of meat, eggs or other wholesome food, and this claim has been proven by actual experiment, which anyone can perform for himself in the following manner: Cut a hard boiled egg into very small pieces, as it would be if masticated; place the egg and two or three of the tablets in a bottle or jar containing warm water heated to ninety-eight degrees (the temperature of the body), and keep it at this temperature for three and one-half hours, at the end of which time the egg will be as completely digested as it would have been in the healthy stomach of a hungry boy.

The point of this experiment is that what Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will do to the egg in the bottle they will do to the egg or meat in the stomach, and nothing else will rest and invigorate the stomach so safely and effectively. Even a little child can take Stuart's Tablets with safety and benefit if its digestion is weak and the thousands of cures accomplished by their regular daily use are easily explained when it is understood that they are composed of vegetable essences, pepsin, peptin, dactase, and Golden Seal, which mingle with the food and digest it thoroughly, giving the overworked stomach a chance to recuperate.

Dieting never cures Dyspepsia, neither do pills and cathartic medicines, which simply irritate and inflame the intestines.

When enough food is eaten and promptly digested there will be no constipation, nor in fact will there be disease of any kind, because good digestion means good health in every organ.

The merit and success of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are world-wide, and they are sold at the moderate price of 50 cents for full size 4 package in every drug store in the United States and Canada, as well as in Europe.

The above is only a partial list—look for many